

the waste material from the mill. In the case of *Helianthus mollis*, it is probable, judging from the less bunched position of the plants, that the cotton waste containing the seeds was spread on the field as a fertilizer, a not uncommon practice.— S. N. F. SANFORD, Fall River, Massachusetts.

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NOTE ON THE POLYGAMY OF CHIONANTHUS.— In the article of Mr. Rehder in RHODORA (6: 18, 1904), concerning the polygamy of the flowers of *Chionanthus Virginica*, there is reference to a statement of Thomas Meehan that it is mentioned in the later edition of Gray's Manual, which Mr. Rehder has failed to verify, Mr. Meehan evidently referred to what is found in a brief characterization of *Chionanthus* among the tribal divisions of *Oleaceae* in the sixth edition, p. 335. It is said of the genus: "Flowers complete, sometimes polygamous." Such a character might be construed as a general one and be referred to the genus as including *C. retusa*. But it is not the custom of the book, designed to help students of the flora to a safe knowledge of what they may expect to find in the area it covers, to put in needless statements. Then this habit of the plants had not been given in former editions where the tribal divisions are also characterized, and the inference from this would be that the polygamy was that of *C. virginica*, the only one of the genus described. The statement not being placed in the full description of the genus or species is easily overlooked.— E. J. HILL, Chicago, Illinois.

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TWO NOTEWORTHY PLANTS OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.— *Phaseolus perennis*, Walt. was collected by the writer, in flower, on August 18th, 1903, and later in good fruit, in the woods skirting the base of East Rock, New Haven. It makes a vigorous growth here, and the vines cover the low ledges over which they climb. The station is only a few rods from the edge of a salt marsh, and at a slight elevation above it. In RHODORA II: 92, April, 1900, Hon. J. R. Churchill discusses the occurrence of *Phaseolus perennis* in New England, and states that the record for New England rested at that time solely on three specimens all collected more than forty years before at New Haven, Conn. He could find no other New England specimens of the species in our principal herbaria, nor any botanist